

"WAKE UP" DAY PARADE JAMS FIFTH AVE.

FINAL
EDITION

The



World.

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"Circulation Books Open to All."

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225,000 GERMANS BEATEN

DRY U. S. ASKED TO SAVE GRAIN FOR FOOD

200,000 JOIN IN PATRIOTIC DEMONSTRATION OVER CITY; 12 AIRSHIPS DROP PLEAS

Great Crowds and Long Lines of Automobiles Cause Confusion in Broadway and Fifth Ave.—Fifty Thousand Children in Exercises.

Through a jammed, milling, excited but orderly multitude, such, so old police officials say, as Broadway and Fifth Avenue never contained before, the "Wake Up, America" hosts marched from both sides of Central Park to-day to Fifty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue. It was the high tide of New York's participation in a country-wide movement to bring home to every citizen a sense of the glories, the duties and the privileges of being in and of the United States when it is enlisted as a nation in the greatest war of history.

Everywhere in the faces of the persons making up the dense crowd was the stirring symbol of patriotism. All day long the colors of Old Glory shone from the very clouds, borne on drumming aeroplanes, on the rooftops and the sides of the canyons between skyscrapers and between tenements, over the shoulders of the surging thousands and even under the streets down in the subway.

Though the town has been plastered with posters for a week and the newspapers have printed columns about the celebrations, it became apparent that thousands of motor driving persons were so far from "waked up" and so little concerned with matters of their own interests that they had not heard of the day's programme.

Blindly they swerved into side streets toward Broadway and Fifth Avenue, expecting a clear road ahead, and found themselves blocked in blind alleys which were clogged by others behind who were just as indifferent to what "wider awake" Americans had been planning. As a result the streets off the lines of parade became an inextricable tangle, and a lot of persons who have not yet learned that the United States was really in a real war had a lot to think about they never realized before. They had a lot of time to think about it too before they got away, for there was no hope of clearing the confusion until the whole parade was past.

MANY THRILLS AND MUCH GAL-LANT COLORING

The scenes about the starting places of the parades at Fifth Avenue and Seventy-second Street and Broadway and Seventy-second Street were full of thrills and gallant coloring. Conspicuous in the organization of the Broadway division were Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Schwab dashing about as volunteer aides in automobiles decked with silk flags.

The crowd pretty nearly went crazy over a detachment of Boy Scouts conveying a float on which was an oak bark of 1861 in which sat a very homely and dignified Abraham Lincoln, while behind him was a standard bearer with a banner inscribed: "We are coming Father Abraham, 200,000 more."

Over on the other side of Central Park the biggest moment came when Squadron A fell back from its place at the head of the line and made

HOBOKEN UNDER MILITARY CONTROL TO SUPPLY ALLIES

Being Converted Into Great Distributing Centre—All Waterfront Guarded.

Preliminary work toward making Hoboken the distributing point for the shipment of food and supplies to Great Britain and France was begun to-day. The Hoboken piers were put under military guard, the east side of River street, which is the waterfront street of Hoboken, was closed to traffic, the homes of the officers of the North German and Hamburg American lines adjacent to the piers were cleared of furniture and the great warehouses of the two German steamship companies were stripped of their contents. Officers in command of the military guard are now occupying the former homes of the German steamship officials.

With the co-operation of the Government officials, railroad executives have begun to extend switching and side track facilities in order to give Hoboken terminal advantages for all railroads from the West. The New York Central can ship into Hoboken without water transfer by way of the West Shore, which already has tracks from Weehawken to Jersey City.

Emergency shipments from New England can be sent to Hoboken by an all-rail route by utilization of Hell Gate Bridge and the Pennsylvania tunnels.

Residents of Hoboken and commuters coming in from interior New Jersey were astonished at what met their eyes along the river front this morning. An armed camp had grown up overnight. Smoke was curling from stovepipes protruding from the tops of cook tents and soldiers and longshoremen were busily engaged in transferring supplies.

The work of clearing out the homes of the officers of the German steamship lines was begun at daylight. Among the dwellings dismantled was that of Hans Moeller, superintendent of the North German Lloyd pier.

A feature of the Hoboken landscape which has been prominent since the beginning of the war faded away during the day. It was a pile of 20,000 empty beer kegs. Once upon a time they contained Pilsner and were awaiting shipment back to Germany to be refilled when the beginning of hostilities tied up the German ships.

There are forty-two saloons along River Street in Hoboken fronting the steamship piers. An officer of the army visited these saloons to-day and informed the proprietors that if they sell liquor to soldiers their places will be closed.

Mayor Griffin issued the following proclamation to-day:

"To the People of the City of Hoboken: "The attention of the people of the City of Hoboken is called to the fact that the Government of the United States has taken possession of the waterfront of the city extending from the foot of Fourth Street to the northern boundary of Newark Street and from the easterly side of River Street to the river. "It is the intention of the War Department to utilize this property for the purposes of carrying on the war, and all of this property will be closely guarded by the military day and night from this date to the termination of the war. "The War Department has, in the

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TAMMANY BACKS WILSON'S DRAFT PLAN; FINAL ACTION ON \$7,000,000,000 TO-DAY

Fight for Conscription to Begin in the House on Monday.

By Samuel M. Williams.
Special Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—President Wilson ordered a spring drive to-day to put the Military Conscription bill through Congress at the earliest possible moment. The House arranged to begin on Monday its fight between draft and volunteers. The Senate battle starts as soon as the pending Espionage Bill is disposed of.

The bill as amended by the House Committee was introduced to-day by Chairman Dent. It was immediately referred back to the committee for the perfunctory report. Mr. Dent will report the bill Monday. Secretary McAdoo went to the Capitol this morning to urge leaders of Senate and House to put the final strokes on the \$7,000,000,000 bond bill so that the coming commissions from England and France may be welcomed with a gift of \$3,000,000,000. A conference committee is in session ironing out slight differences in the text as passed by the two Houses. They expect to put on the stamp of final approval before the day ends.

Under Administration directions, of Congressional sentiment are being taken by delegation leaders on the conscription issue.

TAMMANY TO TAKE LEAD IN SUPPORT OF WILSON.

Despite the pacifist and anti-conscription sentiment of New York, Tammany has decided to take the lead in unwavering support of the President. The orders are for every one of its members to stand firm for whatever kind of a military measure Mr. Wilson desires, no matter how many men he wishes to draft. All the Tiger Congressmen are to vote for the conscription bill.

The organization is going even further. A huge meeting is planned to be held in New York next week to stir the city's patriotism and adopt resolutions pledging complete support to the President. Boss Murphy's two nephews have already volunteered and the word has gone out from the Wisconsin for all the young braves to be ready.

In Tom Foley's second district, under the shadow of the Brooklyn Bridge, a company of Tammany boys is being enrolled, ready to enlist in a body. They are holding off under instructions to find whether Congress authorizes separate organizations to be formed, in which case there will be some kind of a Tammany regiment.

New York City Republican members are not so vigorous in their military fervor. F. H. LaGuardia of the Fourteenth District, which includes a large strip across town below Fourth Street, has sent out 20,000 post cards to his constituents asking their views on conscription. Large numbers of answers are coming in, but no tabulation has been made to indicate the result. The district contains many foreigners, including large numbers of Italians and Russian Jews.

At the War Department there was

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BILL ASKS DRY U. S. TO SAVE THE GRAIN FOR FOOD PURPOSES

Measure Introduced in House as Defense Council Takes Up Same Question.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Representative Howard of Georgia to-day introduced a resolution demanding that manufacture of malt and spirituous liquors be prohibited during the war, so as to conserve for food purposes 600,000,000 bushels of grain that annually are made into liquor. He asked immediate consideration by the Judiciary Committee.

Certain forces in the Council of National Defense are considering seriously the matter of urging the President to take drastic action immediately to stop completely the manufacture and sale of liquor throughout the United States.

Some members of the council strongly believe the nation's imperative need of foodstuffs that go into the manufacture of liquor is sufficient reason for the Government to take the step that some European belligerents have been forced to take in order that their armies and people have sufficient food.

According to reports compiled for the fiscal year 1916, action by the Government to bring "war prohibition" would mean the closing of 1,332 breweries and 655 distilleries.

The brewers of this country used 67,000,000 bushels of grain during the last fiscal year, or about 1 per cent. of all the grain produced by the Nation. It was announced here today by the United States Brewers' Association in a statement issued, it was explained, "in view of the public interest in food conservation."

Of the grain the brewers consumed, 48,000,000 bushels was in barley, 17,000,000 in corn and 2,000,000 in rice.

U. S. NAVY TAKING OVER PATROL OF THE COAST

British and French Warships Released Following Conference of Naval Officials.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—It became known officially to-day that the American navy is "rapidly taking over the patrol which the British and French vessels established on the American coast."

This action followed the conference last week between Vice Admiral Browning of the British forces, Rear Admiral De Grassot of the French navy and the ranking officers of the Navy Department here.

The scope of work taken over by the American craft is withheld for military reasons.

MORE HOSPITAL SHIPS SUNK BY SUBMARINES

Bonar Law Makes Announcement in Commons of New Submarine Outrages.

LONDON, April 19.—More Allied hospital ships have been sunk by German submarines, Chancellor of the Exchequer Bonar Law announced to-day in the House of Commons.

He said details of the additional sinkings would be made public later.

HINDENBURG STRIKES BACK WITH 12 FRESH DIVISIONS, BUT ALL THE ATTACKS FAIL

Entire German Front Shaken on Line From Soissons to Rheims—30,000 Germans Unable to Halt the Rush in One Short Sector.

REINFORCEMENTS HELP STIFFEN FRENCH ATTACKS

PARIS, April 19.—The Germans last night threw twelve new divisions against the French between Soissons and Auberville. The War Office announces that they were unable to check the successful offensive of the French.

[Twelve German divisions, at war strength, constitute a force of about 225,000 men.]

[In its report to-day the Berlin War Office admits that the position near Ville-aux-Bois had become "unsuitable" and that a retirement had been made.]

Two more batteries of German artillery were captured on the front between Soissons and Auberville.

Capture of Mont Haut and several heights, including Hill No. 227, in further progress of the great Champagne offensive, is announced by the War Office.

NO U BOAT HERE AS YET GERMANY ANNOUNCES

Official Statement Says Report of Attack on U. S. Destroyer Is Not Founded on Facts.

BERLIN, April 19.—It is officially announced that there is no submarine as yet in the western part of the Atlantic.

The statement follows: "The Reuter telegram regarding an attack by a German submarine on the American destroyer Smith can be described only as a frivolous means of attributing to Germany the opening of hostilities. In fact, no submarine is yet in the Western half of the Atlantic."

29 NEUTRALS ARE LOST ON A TORPEDOED SHIP

U Boat Offers No Aid—Norwegian Press Demands That Scandinavians Follow U. S. Lead.

LONDON, April 19.—The torpedoing of an unnamed Scandinavian steamship, with the loss of all on board except Capt. Karstein Olsen, is reported in a Reuter despatch from Christiania. The captain says the submarine rose to the surface after the torpedo had been fired and watched twenty-nine persons drown without offering assistance.

The Norwegian press comments bitterly on this incident. The Shipping Gazette says the present situation of Norway is worse than if she were at war. It adds that the United States should have the most cordial co-operation of all the Scandinavian countries in the effort to shut off Germany from exports, even from neutral countries. "All neutrals ought voluntarily to break off commercial relations with Germany," it says.

That section of Von Hindenburg's granite wall which runs from Soissons to Rheims has been shaken to its foundation by the terrific blows of Gen. Nivelle. The French have the whip hand now and the Germans are still staggering from the great rebuff dealt to them on Monday. The French soldiers who won the first line have been relieved by fresh formations and the second phase of the battle has begun with renewed vigor.

Unaffected by counter-attacks in some places and the sturdy resistance offered everywhere, the French have driven forward with such speed that the Germans have been obliged to abandon many guns.